

UNIDAD 4

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Vocabularios de la familia

El parentesco – Kinship

Los parientes – Relatives; kins

Los padres – Parents

El padre/La madre – Father/Mother

Papá/Mamá – Dad/Mom

Materno/paterno – Maternal/Paternal

Abuelo/a – Grandfather/mother

Bisabuelo/a – Great grandfather/mother

Hermano/a – Brother/sister

Tío/a – Uncle/aunt

Primo/a – Cousin

Sobrino/a – Nephew/Niece

Soltero/a - Single

El/La amante - Lover

La pareja - Couple

Prometido/a - Fiancé

Matrimonio – Matrimony/Marriage

Novio/a – Bridegroom/Bride

Casado/a - Married

Marido/Hombre – Husband/Man

La mujer – Wife/Woman

Esposo/a – Spouse

Hijo/a – Son/Daughter

Suegro/a – Father/mother(in law)

Cuñado/a – Brother/sister (in law)

Yerno/Nuera – Son/daughter (in law)

Divorciado/a - Divorcé

Viudo/a – Widower/widow

Las direcciones

Discúlpeme – Excuse me

Fácil – Easy

Lejos – Far

Hay = there is; there are

Lo siento – I am sorry

Yo no sé – I don't know

Aquí/acá – here

Ir – to go

Seguir – to follow

Continuar – to continue

Girar – to turn

Torcer – to twist/bend

Cruzar – to cross

Coger – to take; to catch

Tomar – to take

Subir – to go up

Bajar – to get down

Perdóneme – Pardon me

Difícil – Difficult

Cerca – Close

¿Hay? – Is there?; Are there?

¿Sabe? – Do you know?

Yo sé – I know

Por aquí/acá – nearby; close by

¡Va! – go!

¡Sigue recto! – proceed further

¡Continúa – continue!

¡Gira! – turn!

¡Tuerce! – bend!

¡Cruza! – cross!

¡Coge! – take/catch!

¡Toma! – take!

¡Sube! – go up!

¡Baja! – get down!

La cuadra = block; ward

La senda/El camino = path

La ruta = route

La carretera = highway; road

La calle = street

Los edificios = buildings

Los rascacielos = skyscrapers

La avenida = avenue

El semáforo = traffic light

El Cruce = crossroad

La intersección = intersection

El parque = park

El puente = bridge

La final = the end

El fondo = bottom/background

El lado = next/side

La plaza = square

Los servicios = public restroom

A la derecha = to/on the right

A la izquierda = to/on the left

Recto = straight/ straight on/ straight ahead

Darse la vuelta = to turn around

¡Date la vuelta! = Turn around!

¿Dónde está...? – Where is.....?

¿Dónde están...? – Where are...?

¿Dónde hay..... aquí? – Where there is..... here?

¿Hay..... por aquí? – Is there..... nearby?

¿Está lejos? = Is it far?

¿Está cerca? = Is it near?

Al lado de = next to

Al final de = At the end of

Expresar la hora

Expressing time in spanish		
04:00	Son las cuatro de la madrugada	Three 'O' clock in the early morning
06:00	Son las seis de la mañana	Six 'O' clock in the morning
07:00	Son las siete	Seven 'O' clock
08:00	Son las ocho	Eight 'O' clock
09:00	Son las nueve	Nine 'O' clock
10:00	Son las diez	Ten 'O' clock
11:00	Son las once	Eleven 'O' clock
12:00	Son las doce del mediodía	Twelve 'O' clock in the noon
13:00	Es la una	One 'O' clock noon
13:40	Es la una y cuarenta	One forty
13:40	Son las dos menos veinte	Twenty minutes to two
13:45	Es la una y cuarenta y cinco	One forty five
13:45	Son las dos menos cuarto	Quarter to two
14:00	Son las dos de la tarde	Two 'O' clock in the afternoon
14:10	Son las dos y diez	Ten past two
14:15	Son las dos y cuarto	Quarter past two
14:30	Son las dos y media	Half past two
15:00	Son las tres	Three 'O' clock
16:00	Son las cuatro	Four 'O' clock
17:00	Son las cinco de la tarde	Five 'O' clock in the evening
20:00	Son las ocho de la noche	Eight 'O' clock in the night
00:00	Son las doce de la medianoche	Eight 'O' clock in the midnight

Even though **Tiempo** refers to time in Spanish, it often signifies **Weather**. We never use the word tiempo to ask time such as, ¿Qué tiempo es? | ¿Tiene tiempo?

Phrases dealing with time: ¿Qué hora es? – es la una | son las dos.

We can see that the verb SER goes before the time. This will always be son, (3rd person plural) except for when you're saying One 'o'clock", when it will be es (First person singular).

We can also see that the feminine article (la/las) goes before the number. It's feminine because it's referring to La hora. Again, this will always be las, except in the case of One 'o'clock, when it's the singular la, because it's just one hour.

When it's not exactly on the hour, most of the time it won't be accurate time like Two 'o' clock, hence we deal with it as,

1:40 = es la una y cuarenta – It's one forty | son las dos menos veinte – It's twenty minutes to two.

Also when we want to talk about, what time a class starts or what time we'll meet someone; we'd use at in English. For example, I'll meet you at seven. In Spanish we'll use a las.

Tengo mi clase de español a la uno. – I've my Spanish class at one.
¿Nos encontramos a las siete de la mañana? – Shall we meet at seven in the morning?

We might also hear, Es el mediodía or Es la medianoche which means it's noon or midnight.

In many Spanish-speaking countries, we shall use the 24-hour clock, so we won't need to clarify whether that dentist appointment is at two in the afternoon, or two in the morning. But in case, we'll do it like this:

Son las dos de la mañana | Son las dos de la tarde | Son las ocho de la noche

In most English speaking countries we'd probably start talking about "the night/evening" around 6pm. However in a lot of Spanish-speaking countries, we wouldn't pronounce de la noche until around 8pm.

Los meses del año

(El) enero – January

(El) febrero - February

(El) marzo – March

(El) abril - April

(El) mayo – May

(El) junio - June

(El) julio – July

(El) agosto - August

(El) septiembre – September

(El) octubre - October

(El) noviembre – November

(El) diciembre – December

Otros vocabularios:

Un día - A day

Veinticuatro horas - 24 hours

Una hora - 1 hour

Sesenta minutos - 60 minutes

Un minuto - 1 minute

Sesenta segundos - 60 seconds

Un segundo - 1 second

Milisegundos - Miliseconds

El año bisiesto - Leap year

El siglo - Century

El año – Year

El mes - Month

El mes pasadoo - Last month

Este mes - This month

El próximo mes - Next month

La semana - Week

La semana pasadaa - Last week

Esta semana - This week

La próximaa semana - Next week

El antes ayer - The day before yesterday

El ayer – Yesterday

El hoy – Today

Luego – Later

La mañana – Morning

La tarde – Evening

La medianoche – Midnight

La madrugada – Early morning

El mañana – Tomorrow

El pasadoo mañana – Day after tomorrow

Diariamente – Daily

Todoso los días – Everyday

Hoy en día – Nowadays

El fin de semana – Weekend

El fin de semana pasadoo – Last weekend

El próximo fin de semana – Next weekend

El próximo mes – Next month

El próximo año – Next year

El próximo siglo – Next century

Anoche – last night

Ahora – Now

Esta noche – Tonight

El mediodía – Noon

La noche – Night

Las preposicionales

Introduction:

Prepositions are short words that are generally used with nouns and pronouns. They give information about place, time, manner or reason. In Spanish grammar, there are two types of prepositions namely, simple prepositions and prepositional phrases. In reality Spanish prepositions often cannot be translated literally. The best solution is to use dictionary, study lot and learn prepositional phrases by heart.

The below tables bring together the most frequently used prepositions and prepositional phrases in Spanish.

a	to at per
antes de	before earlier soon rather
a la derecha de	to the right on the right
a la izquierda de	to the left on the left
a lado de	next to beside with compared to
alrededor de	about around along
a través de	through across
a pesar de	in spite of despite
cerca de	close to near
con	with to point inspite of
contra de	against
de	from of in with
debajo de	under underneath beneath
delante de	in front of opposite before
dentro de	inside within in

Desde	from since
desde hace	for in
después de	after
detrás de	behind after
durante	during in for
en	in on by
encima de	on on top of above
enfrente de	across from opposite in front of
entre	between among amongst
fuera de	outside of out of apart from except for
gracias a	thanks to
hacia	toward(s) about around
hasta	until up to down to to as far as even
junto a	next to alongside along with together with
lejos de	far from far away from
por	by because of for through per
Para	for in order to to by
según	according to depending on just as as
sin	without
sobre	on about over around
tras	after behind

Some examples:

Trabajo ocho horas al día.

I work eight hours per day.

La entrada está a la derecha.

The entrance is to the right.

Hay un edificio histórico a la derecha.

There is a historic building on the right.

Nuestra casa es muy pequeña al lado de la suya.

Our house is very small compared to yours.

La computadora cuesta alrededor de 20,000 pesos.

The computer costs around 20,000 pesos.

La Tierra completa su orbita alrededor del sol cada 365 días.

The Earth completes its orbit around the sun every 365 days.

Mi apartamento está cerca de ese supermercado.

My apartment is nearer to that supermarket.

Mi oficina no está cerca de esa tienda.

My office is not closer to that shop.

Corta el pan con un cuchillo.

Cut the bread with a knife.

La cajera es muy grosera con nosotros.

The cashier is very rude to us.

Mis padres son de Nicaragua.

My parents are from Nicaragua.

Esta mesa está hecha de plástico.

This table is made of plastic.

Yo trabajo de la mañana.

I work in the morning.

Hay un bicicleta delante del árbol.

There is a bicycle in front of tree.

El baño está delante de la salida de emergencia.

The bathroom is opposite the emergency exit.

Hay varios restaurantes dentro del centro comercial.

There are several restaurants within the mall.

Los motivos detrás de sus acciones son claros.

The motives behind her actions are clear.

¿Quién es Celia? - La muchacha detrás de Felipe en la fila.

Who is Celia? - The girl after Felipe in line.

Hay comida ya preparada en el supermercado.

There's ready-made food in the supermarket.

Las llaves están encima de la mesa.

The keys are on top of the table.

Vivimos en el apartamento encima de la tienda.

We live in the apartment above the store.

No me gusta vivir enfrente del panteón.

I don't like living opposite the cemetery.

El taxi está esperando enfrente de la entrada.

The taxi is waiting in front of the entrance.

El ejército está acampando fuera de la ciudad.

The army is camped outside the city.

La situación está fuera de control.

The situation is out of control.

Mi celular está junto a la lámpara.

My cell phone is besides the lamp.

Mi casa está lejos de la tuya.

My house is far from yours.

El hotel no está lejos de la playa.
The hotel is not far away from the beach.

El hilo pasa por la aguja.
The thread passes through the needle.

Tú puedes seguir tu paquete por correo electrónico.
You can track your parcel by e-mail.

Mi papá está por llegar pronto.
My dad is to arrive soon.

Mi tarifa es 50 dólares por artículo.
My rate is 50 dollars per article.

Estas vitaminas son para niños.
These vitamins are for children.

Yo no voy a comprar lo sin un descuento.
I am not going to buy it without a discount.

La conferencia es sobre la tecnología.
The conference is about technology.

Mi clase tiene sobre 15 o 20 alumnos.
My class has around 15 or 20 students.

La biblioteca está tras el banco.
The library is behind the bank.

Usos del HAY

We use the conjugated verb HAY to talk about the existence of people, objects and places.

HAY = There is/are

¿HAY? = Is/Are there?

Hay setenta estudiantes en mi clase de español.
There are seventy students in my Spanish class.

Hay un lago en el parque.
There is a lake in the park.

Hay unas niñas jugando en el parque.
There are some girls playing in the park.

¿Hay algo en la nevera?
Is there something in the fridge?

Hay muchos árboles en la universidad.
There are many trees in the university.

¿Hay alguien en la casa?
Is there anyone in the house?

No hay = There isn't/aren't

¿No hay? = Isn't/Aren't there?

No hay nadie en la casa.
There's nobody in the house.

¿No hay nadie en esa habitación?
Aren't there anyone in that room?

Los indefinidos

Adjetivos y pronombres indefinidos	
Alguien	Someone Somebody
Nadie	No one Nobody
Algún Alguno(s) alguna(s)	Some
Ningún Ninguno(s) Ninguna(s)	Any; not one
Algo	Something
Nada	Nothing anything
Todo(s) Toda(s)	All
Poco(s) Poca(s)	Little; Few
Mucho(s) Mucha(s)	Much; A lot
Demasiado(s) Demasiada(s)	Too much Too many
Bastante(s)	Enough Quite Pretty much
Otro(s) Otra(s)	Other(s)
Cada	Each Every
Suficiente	Sufficient
Diferente(s)	Different
Mismo(s) Misma(s)	Same itself
Nunca Jamás	Never
Siempre	Always
A veces Algunas veces	Sometimes

Real-time application:

I have **something** in my bag – Yo tengo **algo** en mi bolsa.

I have **nothing** in my bag – Yo tengo **nada** en mi bolsa.

I **don't** have **anything** in my bag – Yo **no** tengo **nada** en mi bolsa.

Do you have **something** for her? – ¿Tienes algo para ella?

No, I **don't** have **anything** – No, yo **no** tengo **nada**.

No, I have **nothing** – No, yo tengo **nada**.

Is there someone there? – ¿Hay alguien allí?

Yes, there are few here – Sí, hay alguien acá.

No, there is nobody here – No, no hay nadie aquí.

Nobody have anything to say – Nadie tiene nada a decir.

She never dances in the party – Ella nunca baila en el rumbo.

We never drink in the party – Nosotros jamás bebemos en la fiesta.

We take little steps to learn – Tenemos pisadas pocas para aprender

All are happy – Todos estamos alegre.

Sometimes I drink coffee – A veces bebo café.

You always eat pizzas – Tú siempre comes pizzas.

They have the same book – Ellos tienen el mismo libro.

MUY vs. MUCHO

Knowing when to use Muy or Mucho usually causes confusion among new learners, therefore let's go through their uses so that, we can learn to recognize when to use them.

MUY: VERY/SO

This is an adverb. There is only one form of it. The English alternative shall be **VERY** or **SO**. It has no masculine or feminine form nor does it have a singular or plural form. We never use the word Muy alone. It needs to be with an adjective or adverb.

Muy + Adjective:

We usually use before an adjective to increase the intensity. For example,

Mi hermano es **muy alto**.

My brother is **so tall**.

Mis zapatos están **muy sucios**.

My foot wears are **very dirty**.

Tus amigas son **muy simpáticas**.

Your friends are **very friendly**.

Estoy **muy cansado**.

I am **so tired**.

Muy + Adverb:

Sometimes we use before an adverb to increase the intensity. For example,

Yo hablo **muy** despacio.

I speak **very** slowly.

Tú hablas español **muy** bien.

You speak Spanish **so** well.

MUCHO: MUCH/MANY/A LOT

This is an adjective that refers to a noun. An adjective modifies (or describes) a noun. The English alternative shall be **MUCH** or **MANY** or **A LOT**. An adjective has to match in gender and in number with the noun.

There are 4 ways to write Mucho in Spanish:

Mucho-Muchos and Mucha-Muchas

Mucho + Noun:

Usually comes before a noun. For example,

Hay **muchas** comidas sobre la mesa.

There are **lots of** foods on the table.

Ella tiene **mucha** paciencia.

She has **lot of** patience.

Mi hijo tiene **muchos** zapatos.

My son has **many** foot wears.

Su hija tiene **muchas** amigas.

Your daughter has **many** friends.

Hay **muchas** casas viejas en mi barrio.

There are **many** old houses in my neighborhood.

Verb + Mucho:

Sometimes this MUCHO works as an adverb, in this case referring to the verb, to the action performed. For example,

Mi hijo está muy cansado porque estudió mucho.

My son is very tired because he studied much.

Mi esposo trabaja mucho.

My spouse works a lot.

Mucho Trabajo o Trabajo mucho Now which one is correct?

Both of these forms are correct however, they signify two different things. For example,

Tengo mucho trabajos en mi despacho.

I have (**lot of** or **many**) works in my bay (workplace).

Here, **Mucho** serves as an adjective to the noun Trabajo.

Yo trabajo mucho.

I **work a lot**.

Here Trabajo is verb whereas **Mucho** is an adverb that qualifies verb 'TRABAJAR'.

POCO: LITTLE/FEW

The antonym for Mucho is Poco which means little or few. It also has to match in number and gender of noun.

Mucho x Poco | Muchos x Pocos

Mucha x Poca | Muchas x Pocas

Examples:

Hay **poca comida** sobre la mesa.

There is **little food** on the table.

Ella tiene **poca paciencia**.

She has **little patience**.

Mi hijo está muy energético porque **estudió poco**.

My son is very active because **he studied little**.

Mi esposa **trabaja poca**.

My spouse **works little**.

Everyday expressions with Mucho:

Mucho gusto – Nice to meet you

Muchas gracias – Thank you very much.

Los verbos pronominales

This very handy expression contains **GUSTAR** which must be maneuvered with caution because, although being a regular –AR verb type, it doesn't quite follow the SVO structure that is practiced in Spanish. Despite the dictionaries translate GUSTAR – TO LIKE, more ideal rendition is to be pleasing. Having this in our heart, we've to practice this very carefully.

	Subject pronouns	IDO pronouns	Pronominales
Singular	Yo	me	gusta/gustan
	Tú	te	
	Él/Ella/Usted	le	
Plural	Nosotros/as	nos	gusta/gustan
	Vosotros/as	os	
	Ellos/as/Ustedes	les	

Me **gusta** la rosa – I like rose [Rose pleases me]

Me **gustan** las rosas – I like roses [Roses please me]

As the table and example above shows, since one or many entities (objects or people) can be liked, subject can be either singular or plural. This consequently gives two possible verbal forms, i.e. **GUSTA** for singular and **GUSTAN** for plural. Let's remember that either **GUSTA** | **GUSTAN** are used depending upon whether the OBJECT of the sentence is SINGULAR or PLURAL, it has NOTHING to do with the IDO - INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS or SUBJECT.

Let's see few more examples,

Me gustan las islas Canarias.

I like Canary Islands.

Os gusta la familia de Adam.

You all like Adam's family.

¿**Te gustan** la paella?

Do you like Spanish briyani?

Nos gustan las bailarinas de flamenco.

We like female flamenco dancers.

Now let's now jump into another fascinating aspect, which concerns this peculiar group of verbs as well as some specific IDO pronouns. Let's consider these couple of sentences:

1. No **le gustan** las obras de Gaudí.

She doesn't like Gaudí's work, or

He doesn't like Gaudí's work, or

You (formal) didn't like Gaudí's work.

2. **Les gustan** Shakira y sus canciones.

They (females) like Shakira and her songs, or

They (males) like Shakira and her songs, or

You all (formal) like Shakira and her songs.

Which one is correct?

Given that the IDO pronouns **LE** or **LES** refers to both

Masculine-Feminine, 2nd person formal-Informal and Singular-Plural?

How do we avoid such puzzle?

Simply introduce the preposition **A** in front of subject pronouns:

	Preposition	Subject pronoun	IDO	Pronominales
Singular	A	Yo <u>mí</u>	me	gusta/gustan
	A	Tú <u>tí</u>	te	
	A	él/ella/usted	le	
Plural	A	nosotros/as	nos	gusta/gustan
	A	vosotros/as	os	
	A	ellos/as/ustedes	les	

Just notice that, only the first and second person singular YO | TÚ transforms into MÍ | TÍ while using the preposition A. For example,

A mí me gusta España.

(To me) I like Spain.

A tí te gustan las fresas.

(To you) You like strawberries.

A nosotros nos gustan las películas.

(To we) We like films.

A él le gustan las motos.

(To him) He likes motorbikes.

A ella le gusta el flamenco.

(To her) She likes flamenco.

A ellos/as les gustan los caramelos.

(To them) They like caramels.

Note: Preposition A is predominantly used only to evict confusion of subject gender in third persons, other than that normal IDO pronouns followed by GUSTAR is more than enough.

Conjugación del verbo JUGAR – TO PLAY

The verb JUGAR in Spanish refers to play. This is an irregular verb where the **U** in **JUGAR** becomes **UE** during conjugation with subject pronouns. However it remains the same for Nosotros and Vosotros.

Yo	j uego	I play
Nosotros/as	jugamos	We play

Tú	j uegas	You play
Vosotros/as	jugáis	You all play

Usted	j uega	You play
Ustedes	j uegan	You all play

Él/Ella	j uega	He/She plays
Ellos/Ellas	j uegan	They play

Yo	j uego
Tú	j uegas
Él/Ella/Usted	j uega

Nosotros/as	jugamos
Vosotros/as	jugáis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	j uegan

Yo **juego** golf de la mañana – I **play** golf in the morning.

Tú **juegas** con tu mama – You **play** with your mom.

Él/Ella/Usted **juega** en la terraza – He/She/You **play** in the terrace.

Nosotros **jugamos** ajedrez juntos – We **play** chess together.

Vosotros **jugáis** contra al chinos – You all **play** against Chinese.

Ellos/as/Ustedes **juegan** escondite – They /You all **play** hide and seek.